

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE STATE OF THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

At the banquet by the citizens of Edinburgh to Lord Brougham, which took place in the Music Hall there on the evening of Wednesday, October 26th, about 600 sat down to table, and 400 ladies were present in the galleries, as spectators.

The distinguished guest was received on entering the hall, shortly after six o'clock, with a most cordial and universal welcome. The chair was occupied by Sir John Melville, Lord Provost, on whose right sat Lord Brougham, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Lord Justice-General, the Solicitor-General, Lord Neaves, Mr. Adam Black, M.P., Professor Pillans, Lord Deas, and the Lord Advocate (croupier). On the left of the chair were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kintore, the Lord Justice-Clerk, Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., Sir W. Craig, Lord Gifford, Professor Aytoun, Principal Barclay, and Mr. Robert Chambers (croupier).

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been disposed of, the Chairman, in appropriate language, dedicated a bumper to Henry Lord Brougham, which was drank amid enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

Lord Brougham, who was received with most enthusiastic cheering, said,—"My Lord and Gentlemen, I assure you that though I use an ordinary expression, it is not the less correct when I say that I want words to express my feelings upon the present occasion. (Applause.) This great assembly, preceded by an invitation from men of all classes and of all parties, and of all sects without distinction, I consider is one of the two greatest blessings and honours of a very short and a very varied life. (Applause.) The being chosen to represent the great country of York in Parliament is the other—(cheers)—and these two I deem by very much the greatest honours of my whole existence. (Applause.) Your worthy president, the Lord Provost, has mentioned my still continuing to work, though I might perhaps claim the benefit of rest after so long a life of labour; but the real truth is—and I venture to utter it in the presence of many younger friends, as it imports a useful practical lesson—as expressed by the great Christian poet, Cowper—

A want of occupation is not rest.

A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

(Loud applause.) And I know one illustration of this maxim, that a worthy man to whom I was oftentimes opposed in party conflicts—opposed on principle on my part, as he was opposed on principle to me on his—I mean the late Lord Liverpool, so long at the head of the Government of this country, and who had the singular satisfaction of presiding over the Government during the immortal victories of Wellington, always stated that it was his plan to read a certain portion every day of something unconnected with the duties of office. For he said he knew the time must come, sooner or later, when office would cease to occupy him, and where should he be, he said, if he had no means of filling up his time, for reading then would alone remain to him? (Applause.) I have known many brethren of mine in the profession of the law who entirely devoted to this maxim. I could name two or three of the most remarkable of them, who, I don't believe, ever opened a book since they left College (laughter and applause), with the exception of professional books, of course; but any book not connected with their profession—anything they were not bound to read they hardly ever read, excepting, perhaps, the newspaper, and not always that. (Laughter and applause.) Much wiser was Lord Liverpool's maxim, and so will every man feel who applies it to his own case, to prepare him for the rest, or that which is commonly called rest—namely, the change in the application of his mind. (Cheers.) We know that men as well as animals are rested when they change the muscles that they put in action. A long, fatiguing journey will be rest to the horse as well as to the rider if it is up hill or down hill, instead of being always on a level. It calls into action a new set of muscles, and so the man enjoys what alone should be called rest—is relieved from fatigue by changing the application of his faculties, and by looking at, thinking of, reading of, and discussing other subjects than those which usually come under his eye. (Hear.)

You will excuse me from stepping aside to give this little practical hint to many of my brethren in the profession whom I sit around me. (Hear, and a laugh.) My Lord Provost, I have referred to my connection with Yorkshire as the other great honour and great event in my life. I must add that when I was living among my own constituents it was a very painful reflection to consider—though I was received by them most affectionately and kindly, no doubt—that in some parts even of that county, and in many parts of other counties in England, there prevailed a degree of corruption in the exercise of the elective franchise that almost made men doubt, not only whether the franchise should be extended, but half led them to doubt whether it was of any use at all. It must be highly gratifying to think that this observation does not apply to Scotland. ("Hear," and cheers.) There may have been in years past one single exception or thereabouts, only proving the rule, but electoral corruption does not exist in Scotland. (Loud cheers.) Of some parts of England, of too many parts of it, it may be said.

A gold-bewitching charms the franchise lies—The maner tell it, and the right man buys. (Applause.) Until it is extirpated, and extirpated with a steady, unflinching, and strong hand, the constitution of this country will be on its trial. (Hear, and cheers.) That it will survive I entertain no manner of doubt, because I entertain no manner of doubt that that corruption will be entirely extirpated. (Cheers.) It is now twenty-five years since I last had the happiness of being in this great city, and the lapse of those years has created so many blanks—(here his lordship seemed much moved)—that I dare not trust myself to think of them. I think that I am surviving all those friends whom I might have expected to see here to-day—all Lord Murray, and very shortly before that John Hope, Lord Justice-Clerk, of a younger age; but I cannot bear to dwell on that subject. I would only add that these reflections yield the only drop of bitterness that is in the cup which you have presented to me this night. (Hear, hear.) But five-and-twenty years have made another change—a change of a happy description. I have survived, I won't say party, but I have survived the rancour and delusions of party. (Loud cheers.) I have survived those delusions which allowed no merit to an adversary and admitted no fault in a friend; that mixed blindness and rancour, I have happily survived. (Cheers.) I had, indeed, to a certain degree anticipated it myself; but still, it is a happy thing to have to say that we have the rare felicity of the times which were described by an old Roman when you can say what you think, and think as you list.

("Hear, hear," and cheers.) "Rara temporis felicitas, ubi sentire quae velis, et quae sentis dicere licet." I wish the Romans of the present day had that happiness. (Cheers.) They have only half of it; they are allowed to think as they please, provided they do not speak what they think. ("Hear," and a laugh.) I do fervently trust that out of the strange confusion—for I can call it nothing else, which prevails in Italian affairs—I can hardly say I expect, but I hope to see something like a real existence of freedom and independence in that part of Italy. (Cheers.) From the total absence of party rancour, spleen, and blindness at present one may venture to say a word on the state of things at home and abroad. (Hear, hear.) As for our home affairs, I entirely agree with my noble friend, the Duke of Argyll, that we must continue to make useful and well-considered and practical improvements, as he happily expressed it, to preserve to our constitution the moderation and wisdom of our age with the vigour of youth. (Cheers.) As to our foreign concerns, there may be various opinions about the late war in Italy. Some may think that it was undertaken with the single and honest purpose of freeing the Italians. There may be others less innocent in their belief—(laughter)—who may have a hankering after an opinion that it was not alien to the plan and motive of the war to give the King of Piedmont a great piece of the territories of the Emperor of Austria. Be that as it may, and be the cause of that war so suspicious, may be it ever so unjustifiable, my belief is that out of it, if it be evil, good has come, for there is a certain, indeed a great step, I may say, made towards the independence of the Italian people. (Cheers.) I hope I do not mean to see them under the King of Sardinia, as the only practical mode of insuring their own independence. (Cheers.) I entirely agree with my noble friend Lord John Russell—my noble Scotch kinsman, I may call him—who held the other day, when he received the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, that the cardinal virtue for this country to take was that no foreign power should interfere with the affairs of the Italians; that they should take their own course, side with the party they chose, and that no foreign State should interfere to say nay to them, or to say "Why do you do so?" or "Do otherwise."

(Cheers.) But have we no interest in all these matters, direct, indirect, I look to France. I have very great confidence in the duration of the more peaceable connexion—I hope I may say alliance—with that country. And why should it not be so? (Hear.) Why should not France, possessing all that a nation ought to desire, and endowed with all good things, not innocently and harmlessly enjoy them, and why should she be tempted to do what is unlawful? Our first parents had in unmeasured abundance all their wants supplied, and all lawful enjoyments allowed; but the Tempter came; the fiend, the father of mischief, envied their innocence from which he himself had fallen; he hated that innocence and envied the happiness which was his fruit, and he resolved on their ruin. He addressed himself to the weaker party, as the most likely not to resist. In an evil hour he was listened to; our first parents fell, and they involved the world in the curse of their transgression. So with France. Every comfort which a nation can desire is theirs. Glory is theirs, even of the kind which erring mortals prize; of warlike glory, they have enough to satisfy the most ambitious nation. In the sacred pursuits of peace, their renown is immense. They have the foremost place in all the glories of the arts and sciences. But the same Tempter, ever restless, envies their innocence and their gains, and he must needs address himself to the weaker portion of them, because that portion of them is less likely to resist. Again, he must tempt them, but this time it is not with an apple, but with the laurel. (Laughter.) "What signifies," he says to them, "those pursuits—what signifies looking after the comfort of your families, or looking after gains, or grovelling gains? The true motive for a great nation like you is glory, warlike glory. Of it, no doubt, you have had a great deal already, but it is a thing of which you never can have enough. Therefore turn your minds to war and to the glories of war." "Don't suppose," says the Father of Lies, "that you will cease to be able to make your ordinary gains in your wonted pursuits. By looking after warlike glory you will still be able to turn to your ordinary gains, and you will not be tempted by him; but of this I am quite sure, no doubt, but other nations will suffer still more. (Cheers.) Therefore seek that glory by all means. No price is too great to pay for it. Let your name be emblazoned, let it be written in brilliant letters of fire; and if the conflagration spreads you can extinguish it with blood, while the air rings with the cries of misery. Glory, glory at all hazards, glory at all costs; glory will be cheaply purchased by the blood of thousands and the wretchedness of millions!" (Cheers.) Will our neighbours listen to the Tempter? I am sure the rational and respectable part of them—the great bulk of the people—will turn with indignation from his words, and will not give ear to him. He singles out the weaker part of them, whom he has chosen as most likely to be his victims and dupes, the mobs, armed and unarmed both, even that part of the community I really do not think will be tempted by him; but of this I am quite sure, that whether or not the Tempter's wiles may succeed in this case, I know where he will fall. When he spreads his murky wings, and takes his inauspicious flight across the Channel, when he tries his arts on us, there he will fall to obtain audience for his words. (Cheers.) He will not come over here in a warlike garb; he will leave his laurels behind. (A laugh.) He'll come to us a respectable, prudent, well-conducted counsellor of gain and of trade. He will say, "The first of all objects is to be fancied in the world. Study gain." And so he tempts them with the golden apple, not with the laurel. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) "Study gain," he says. "Let gain be your first object. National independence may be a very good thing in its way, but it may cost too dear. You cannot be much worse off, happen what will." But I believe the meanest spirit individual in the whole British Empire to whom he addresses these infernal words—(loud cheers)—will answer, "Avant, Satan!" But he is unabashed. He is of infinite perseverance, and never despairs. He is of infinite pertinacity, and of infinite resources also, so he tries another tack. "What are you afraid of?"—and I wish we may be so certain of having no listeners in this—"What are you afraid of? Nobody is going to attack you—there is no chance of any attack. Why should you spend so much of your substance in making preparations for your defence? (Applause.) These preparations are costly and they are useless." I fear some of you may listen to that. But the great body of the people of this country, high and low, rich and poor, of all ranks, of all parties, of all descriptions, of all sects, must know and must feel to the heart's core

that is the most dangerous of all the Tempter's wiles (loud cheers); that it is the most perilous of all the fiend's devices, and that there is but one safety for this country, and that is to be prepared by sea and by land, in every way in which an attack is possible, however unlikely such attack may be, and prepared in such a way as to make it utterly impossible not only that the attack should succeed, but that it should be even attempted. (Loud cheers.) And I firmly believe that there never was a more universal feeling of assent in this country to any one doctrine than to this, that we don't distrust our neighbours—very far from that, we trust them, but we trust ourselves still more. (Cheers.) And we do the best and kindest thing for these neighbours and for ourselves in being completely and absolutely prepared for whatever may happen. (Cheers.) Once more I must return you have given me, which I shall never cease to regard as the highest honour—as I before said, there is only one other honour to which I could compare it—of my whole existence. And once more I heartily thank you, first, for the invitation, and next, for the reception you have given me, and, last of all, for having so patiently listened to what I have now said. (As the noble lord sat down the whole company rose up and loudly cheered him.)

(From the Times, October 29.)

Lord Brougham upon England and France is about as promising a subject as could be expected on a bleak autumn day. Nobody knows the dark and the light side of each picture as the man who once seriously tried to combine both allegiances, and who appears to be as much at home in one capital, one society, one province, as the other. It is fortunate for us that we have these eccentric beings, who, as the comets were once supposed to do, revolve round two centres, and link two systems. Had not his Lordship himself alluded to Edinburgh to his various career, we should not have recalled ever so innocently circumstances which have been commented on in different ways; but we were never more serious than when we hail Lord Brougham an almost providential medium between English and French ideas. It cannot be denied that we want such a medium, for it is the tendency of nations, as of individuals, to look only to the one side of the question; to see all things in their own light, and to judge all by their own rule. The Englishman of old could hardly be got to think the Frenchman anything but a vain conceited fellow, with a strangely exaggerated estimate of his powers, led away by delusions, without a notion of true liberty, and a positive nuisance to mankind, but for the happy circumstance that he had neither the practical abilities, nor the moral courage, nor even the physical strength, of the Englishman. Inwardly we all congratulated Europe on the possession of so steady and vigilant a sentinel as she possessed in England.

What France thought of England has been so excellently expressed in almost every French paper, and so confidently, though politely, implied in the language and demeanour of every French gentleman, that it would be almost superfluous to repeat it here. It may, however, be summed up in the opinion that only by the merest mischance had England ever gained the most trifling advantage over France, either in war, or diplomacy, or in the higher arts and sciences. Had Caliban, through some brutality, or some unlucky fault of a spell, become master of the island, and Prospero, Miranda, and Ariel all been driven into a corner, that would have expressed very nearly to the French mind the moral and political position of the two countries. A Frenchman and an Englishman had much the same relative opinions of one another. The former was, of course, always mincing, conceited, forward, self-conscious, superficial, and a good deal more; the latter, always stupid, vulgar, tawdry, clumsy, ill-dressed, ungraceful, with nothing but a tolerably strong frame, a robust figure, and rude sense, to recommend her. Such was the mutual impression of two races that lived in sight of one another, that had many elements in common, and though many of these prejudices are wearing away, still the national differences upon which they were founded must be real and important. They are not to be slurred over. It is vain to expect that Englishmen and Frenchmen will ever get on like allies. It is idle to say that a Frenchman has to take what we may happen to think the least sensible view of those intrigues run into very doubtful assertions. The Spectator has never shirked the question of a Reform Bill. We venture to say that no one of our contemporaries has been more explicit, positive, and practical in the statement of its own principles and of the course which it should pursue than our own, and we shall always be found sustaining the same principles when the discussion can really be promoted. But let us defer it until that day, and for the time consider those statements which are passing current on the authority of Mr. Bright, and which we believe calculated to mislead the public.

First, let us examine an immense fallacy which stands at the very threshold of the debate. In common with many other persons who have bestowed more attention on the subject than they have yet done, Mr. Bright supports the assertion that, in its corrupt interest and indifference to the public weals, the House of Commons imposes the taxes mainly upon the rich, and makes the poor pay. The fact of which he advances in support of this statement are few. They are—that a legacy duty was levied on personal property alone, and land and freehold property being exempt; that the succession tax, imposed tardily, has only realised £800,000 instead of £2,000,000; and that out of £265,000,000 of taxes raised in 1858, £42,000,000 were levied under customs and excise alone, not £10,000,000 being taxes to "affect only the visible property of the country." These are scanty facts, and they do not make out the premises. It is true that the legacy duty was somewhat unfair, but Mr. Bright neglects to state that the tax was modified so as to make it light in proportion to the nearness of the succession. In other words, it is a tax upon windfalls rather than upon successions. If the succession-duty has produced less than the estimate, it is because the property passing by succession has been less than the calculation, and the proposal of the tax was always met by that argument—that the marketable value of succession has been invariably over-rated. Mr. Bright's present position is equivalent to making it a complaint that his opponents were right in their estimate of the exaggeration on his side. It is as if he said—"I calculated upon two millions; you told me I should not realise half that amount, and see what malignant people you rich are—your property is not worth half what I took it for; so deceiving are the rich!"

It must not be forgotten, commonplace as the argument is, that an immense number of persons are dependent upon the landed property of the

country, just as an immense number of non-propertied persons are dependent upon the earnings of commercial men and even labouring men. For a good three-fourths or four-fifths of the community live by the charge of the other fraction, whether we look to the aristocracy or the "mobocracy." Yet your popularity men speak of "idlers," as if they were to be found only amongst the other classes; or as if doing nothing to be paid for in money really constituted moral idleness.

But it is the grossest of all fallacies to represent that because three-fourths of the revenue is raised by customs and excise, therefore the bulk of it is paid by that portion of the population which has no property but its labour and no income but its wages. The vast majority of the people only pays indirectly any great proportion upon taxed commodities. What is it that the poor labouring man consumes? His diet, at the best, is bread, and vegetables; articles absolutely untaxed. Nay, more, far cheaper in this country than in other countries whose taxes are lighter. His clothing is cotton or woollen, with a medium of leather and felt; also articles untaxed, or only very lightly taxed. He may take his beer, taxed so lightly that the impost does not check consumption; for the moment the tax was raised to a height which had that effect, it was lowered again. He may also smoke his tobacco, an article which is taxed; and if Mr. Bright was to tell us that the charge on tobacco is disproportionately heavy, he would find immense numbers to aid him in moving for the reduction of the impost. He gains nothing by exaggerating the facts on which they rely, or drawing undue inferences from a few scanty data.

The whole tendency of Mr. Bright's argument is to show that, disagreeable as the income-tax is, "intolerable" and needing amendment, still the indirect taxes are more unjust in their incidence, and less economical than those which are direct. Others of the school to which Mr. Bright belongs have been more explicit in the same argument. A "movement" is going forward in the North of England, to diminish the amount of indirect taxation, and to increase the amount of direct.

Now against any such "reform" we have for years past uttered our protest; and we repeat it the more emphatically, because there does appear some chance that men possessing the authority of Mr. Bright may obtain a hearing, may be supposed by those upper classes whom they attack to speak in the interests of the "lower" classes, and may thus, by some strange hollow pocus of Parliamentary accident, really carry a measure which would be injurious to the financial interests of the country, most mischievous, vexatious, "hateful, and intolerable" to the classes in whose name they profess to speak.

Mr. Bright may tell us that if the industrious classes do not directly consume articles which are charged with taxes,—if their clothing and their food are made with commodities exempt or lightly taxed, still they contribute towards the taxes which are made by the timber-merchant who makes their houses, the merchant who pays their wages and reduces those wages accordingly, and in many other ways. If one portion of the community is thus made to pay the taxes assessed upon another, the rule holds good all round. The fact is, that wherever the taxes are imposed, they are, in a community so actively engaged in exchanges, every kind, paid with something like an equal percentage by the entire body of the producing and paying classes, whatever their income may be. If a man draws £5000 a year from land, however he spends that money, he or his dependents buy taxed commodities, and pay the relative proportion of their income to the State. If he is a merchant, the process is perhaps more speedily accomplished. If he is a professional man, earning his £500, the corresponding ratio reaches the Exchequer; and if he is a labouring man earning his £50, the percentage of that smaller sum goes the same road. In a similar manner those who pay the direct taxes are indirectly reimbursed; the assessed taxes, the Stamp taxes, the Income-tax itself, are thus all equalized by the exchanges of the community.

There is, however, a grand difference between the various kinds of tax. It consists not in their being direct or indirect, but in two circumstances attending their levy rather than their assessment. We set aside the inquisitorial character of the Income-tax, as beside the purely financial question; although whatever is inquisitorial will be evaded, and will involve a greater charge in its levy than the estimated return would warrant. The two circumstances which mark greater inconvenience in the incidence or levy of a direct tax are these.—1. Its collection in sums of considerable amount from those classes whose means are very restricted, but who have a difficulty in meeting heavy demands at a particular point of time.

2. Its constituting a larger percentage drawn from the sum upon which each special tax is assessed. There are two inconveniences in this latter circumstance if a given sum is passing from hand to hand,—there is a greater inconvenience in setting apart a large percentage for the Chancellor of the Exchequer than a small percentage; but secondly,—and this is the more important inconvenience,—the imposition of a large percentage on one particular class of transactions operates as an impediment to the engaging in those transactions, and thus disturbs the natural course of trade. In other respects there is small ultimate distinction between the levy of taxes directly or indirectly. The professed object of the Income-tax is to obtain a certain per-centage from the several classes of the people proportionate to their means; but since the Income-tax does this in a very partial degree, and the general body of taxation already does it more or less accurately by another process, the Income-tax constitutes really a disturbance in the apportionment of taxation to means. Independently of its inquisitorial character, therefore, it tends to frustrate the very object which it professes to have. That object may be attained either by imposing the tax upon the income of the taxpayer, or upon his expenditure. If you try to do it partially both ways, you confuse the result. Opinion is decidedly against the Income-tax. The expenditure-tax, therefore, is the better plan.

The considerations point, not to an increase of our direct, but to a better adjustment of our indirect taxes. We do not for an instant dispute the position that immense sums might be saved to the country by the more accurate apportionment of expenditure,—and of work done under the public departments; but when Mr. Bright and his conjurers ascribe the defects of our system to corrupt means, motives, they assert what each man knows to be untrue in his own instance; and thus a strong case is vitiated by overstatements which provoke refutation and mistrust. We do not retaliate by imputing to Mr. Bright reckless indifference to truth or motives of personal ambition, for the simple reason that we disbelieve in any such imputations. Usually men are governed by better motives than they have credit for, sometimes

better than they claim credit for, and no one can have witnessed John Bright's career without seeing that he is stirred by generous impulses to which he does scanty justice when he puts ungenerous constructions upon other men.

But before he can be accepted as a financial leader, he must be more accurate, explicit, and copious in his financial facts. At all events, those who might stand in Parliamentary terror of the great speaker may remember that they need be afraid of no man who does not come with facts in his hand.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The interior of the metropolitan cathedral is now undergoing an elaborate and costly process of embellishment, preparatory to the resumption of the Special Sunday Evening Services in the ensuing month, but intended also as an instalment of the permanent adornment of the fabric in accordance with the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The decorations are proceeding under the direction of the architect, Mr. Penrose, with the advice and assistance of a sub-committee, composed of Mr. Milman (the Dean), Archbishop Hale, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. C. C. Cockerell, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Bunning (the city architect), Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and Mr. William Cotton. The organ, built by "Father Smith," a contemporary of Wren who had a great reputation as an organ-builder in his day, has been entirely taken down, with a view to re-constructing on the principles, and with the aids and accessories, which experience has suggested in organ-building, as in other architectural times, retaining, at the same time, the whole of the original work. This instrument, though deservedly regarded as a chef d'œuvre at the time of its completion, was singularly deficient in most of its effective performance now in vogue in organs of comparatively recent date. The proposed improvements are being carried out with the aid and counsel of the Rev. S. P. Ousey, professor of music at the University of Oxford, Webber, successor of the cathedral; Mr. Goss, the organist; Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey; Mr. Hopkins, of the Temple church; Mr. Beer, of St. Peter's, Finsbury; and Mr. Paine, of the Chapel Royal. The work is in course of execution by Messrs. Hill, at an estimated cost, for what is really indispensable, of £1000; but to make the instrument fully effective a further sum of £350 is said to be hardly less necessary.

Simultaneously with this alteration, the interior of the dome is being decorated on an extensive scale. Three of the windows by which it is lighted have been painted in effect being given to the interior of the dome, and to impart to that portion of the edifice a warmth which it has always lacked. This, however, is understood to be only an experiment; and at present it is not settled that the remaining windows will be painted in a corresponding manner. The whole of the cornice surrounding the interior circumference of the dome, and supporting the gallery, has been profusely gilded, as have also other portions of the architectural embellishment, but the gilding of the work is nearly completed, and we believe it is in contemplation by the Dean and Chapter to resume the Special Sunday Evening Services on the 27th of November (Advent Sunday), if the organ should be ready by that time. The daily service in the cathedral is conducted in the little chapel on the north side of the nave.

The expenditure incident to the Special Services, which lasted from Advent to Easter, amounted to nearly £4000, the whole of which has been met by the aggregate sum subscribed towards them, and the forthcoming services are now upwards of £7000, but this falls short of the estimated cost; and the Bishop of London has made an earnest appeal to the public for additional assistance to carry on the work, and simultaneously with it, if possible, the adornment of the cathedral. For these purposes there are no capital revenues available. The present Dean, Mr. Milman, Chapter are all endowed on the reduced and limited scale determined by recent Acts of Parliament; and their contributions towards the objects in question, like those from other benevolent persons, have been made from their own private resources, the residue of their capital property having passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The position of the Dean of St. Paul's, regarding the maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral, is peculiar. They have no fabric fund, as in other cathedrals, chargeable on the cathedral revenue. The cathedral was built by grants out of the coal duties, and it is, in a certain sense, a national monument. A surplus of the fund raised for the building was invested in public securities, the interest of which—with the produce of the lease of an estate bequeathed for these uses, making together an annual sum of about £1100 a year—is also available for the sustentation of the fabric. It is manifest that such a provision is altogether inadequate for the maintenance of the special services; and, if these funds are to be continued, it cannot be the aid of an annual grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with whom it may probably be a question worthy of consideration to what extent or more legitimate sources they could possibly supply a portion of the revenue of the command—especially those formerly belonging to the Chapter of St. Paul's itself—than in the permanent aid of an arrangement by which vast multitudes of the population of this great city are attached to the sound of the Gospel, under circumstances altogether exceptional, within the precincts of an edifice, the noblest, perhaps, ever dedicated to the worship of God. The Ecclesiastical Commission should recollect that the cost of its management has been calculated at more than thirty per cent. It is just worth its consideration whether the special services at St. Paul's are not a more legitimate object for its expenditure than buying residences for bishops at ruinous rates.

Since the organ was taken down for the purpose of reconstruction, the question has been raised whether it would not be desirable to place it beneath a side arch, at the entrance to the choir, rather than immediately over the screen on which it has heretofore stood, and where it is said to have served to such extent the effect of the imposing architecture of the choir. From Dr. Rimbaud's book on "The Organ," we learn that Sir Christopher Wren himself was averse from placing it over the screen. There it is stated—

"In consequence of the reputation which 'Father Smith' had acquired by these instruments, he was made choice of to build an organ for St. Paul's Cathedral, then in the course of erection. A place was accordingly fixed up for him in the cathedral to do the work in, but it was a long while before he proceeded with it, owing to a contention between Sir Christopher Wren and the Dean and Chapter. Sir Christopher Wren wished the organ to be placed on the side of the choir, as it was in the old Cathedral, that the whole extent and beauty of the building might be seen at one view. The Dean, on the contrary, wished to have it at the west end of the choir; and Sir Christopher, after using every effort and argument to gain his point, was at last obliged to yield. Smith, according to his instructions, began the organ, and when the pipes were finished found that the case was not spacious enough to contain them all; and Sir Christopher, tender of his architectural proportions, would not consent to let the case be enlarged to receive them, declaring the beauty of the building to be already spoiled by the box of windpipes."

Moreover, some of the dignitaries of the Cathedral have even suggested the removal of the screen itself at the entrance to the choir, on which the famous epitaph of Sir Isaac Newton, &c., is inscribed. It is urged in support of this innovation, that, now the organ is out of the way, the stately proportions of the edifice reveal themselves in a light altogether new, and far more imposing than before; and that the removal of the screen is all that is necessary to win an uninterrupted view of the interior of the building, from end to end. Steele suggested, in a paper in the Spectator, that the organ should be placed over the choir entrance, and he contended on so majestic a scale as to resound throughout the whole of the cathedral.—Times, November 10.

What will a woman who marries a drunkard find out when it's too late? A. That he takes "an officer" (and he lick her). "Yodick—saves her rights." It is stated that, at the instance of Mr. Eugene, the use of crinolines is to be abandoned by the ladies of the French Court, and that woollen dresses are to be adopted for walking dresses, not worn so long in the skirt as of late, but so as to allow the ankles.

For English residents and visitors in Spain no church but the Roman Catholic is to be found in all Spain, except at Malaga. To provide a remedy a fund is being raised.

On the night of the 2nd of November the battle-field of Magenta was lit up by paper lanterns, which the peasantry hung on the wooden crosses that mark the graves of the slain.

On the contrary, upon being recalled and examined by the coroner in reference to the statements made by Thomas and myself, I was asked by the coroner, a gentleman (the coroner). Then, as to showing a relation and want of energy, I would ask the Inspector-General, to whom is credit due (if any) for great credit that has been given to me; was it to the constable who, upon hearing the alarm, was sent out, just leaving a lone female on the bridge, passed on to the Central Police Office in George-street, and then to obtain for a quarter of an hour after, to make inquiries, and then to return to the Central Police who accompanied Mr. Rogers to the Central Police, before searching in the locality of the scream. The Inspector-General does not state in his letter that I was my energy the mantle or cloak was discovered, not that I was my energy the mantle or cloak was discovered, not that I was my energy the mantle or cloak was discovered, not that it might be identified before the steam left Sydney, and thus clear up the rumour of the money concealed therein.

As to the question of the ministerial inquiry, we have been instituted, where the fall merits not of this unfortunate affair, but others of as much or more importance, would have been disclosed.

By asserting the above, you will oblige your humble servant.

THIS DAY'S Horse sale.

BURT and **CO.** will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, **THIS DAY (Friday)**, at 11 o'clock,
10 useful horses from the Hunter
15 horses of various descriptions
Dogcart, gigs, trucks, drags, &c.

Extensive sale of Drapery, Shaws, and Fancy Goods.
Now landing, from the **Walter Hood.**

THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at **St. Michaels, Pitt-street**, on the above day, **11 packages of new goods**, now landing from the **Waller Hood**.
Terms at sale.
 On **SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.**
Superior Household Furniture

R. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mrs. Symon, who is about to proceed to Melbourne, (removed for the convenience of the advertiser,) to sell by public auction, at his rooms, Wyndham-street, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of her superior household furniture: piano-
forte, engravings, ornaments, bedsteads, wardrobe,
chest drawers, bed room, toilet-tables, wash-stand,
pew, lamps, china, glassware, cooking stove, and
a variety of sundries.

Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Oestmann and
Plumb
Regent Plated, China, and Glass Ware, Mixer Plate, and
other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed
by the Hon. R. M. Isaacs, Esq., to sell by

A handsome walnut wood suite, consisting of chairs, easy chairs, couch, etc., covered in chintz, with additional loose chair covers.
Walnut wood center, occasional, and card tables
Walnut wood music stand and whist* chess tables
Brilliant-toned cottage pianoforte, of octaves, etc., in elegant mahogany case, with ornate cast-iron whist* table
Pair inlaid occasional chairs, French style
Six chimney pieces, handsome ornaments
Large moulded fenders and fire-irons, matting and rug

Large wooden doors, stings, and hangings
Large and handsome telescopic dining table
Perged sideboard, dower walfir
Mahogany chairs, covered in morocco leather
Hair-seated sofas, cane-seated chairs
Elegant plated, china, and glass ware
Silver plate
Pookcases, with and without glass doors
Hall chairs, hat and umbrella stand, lamps
Tubular iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, and bedding
Wardrobes and furniture, brown horse
Dressing table and washstand drawers
Handsome mahogany towels, plate-glass front
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and other off-cts.

— Ford's terminated Glasneer.
Two Day's Unprecedented Auction Sale of
67 Packages of Glasneer.
Just landed at Venilia.
Wool Imported
Dea're in Glasneer, Country Buyers, Shippers to
Queensland, New Zealand, Melbourne, and others.
Consisting of
Superior Cot Wines, Claret, Tumblers
Ditto Goblets, Decanters, Champagne, &c. &c. Also
A few packages of Druggists' Glasneer, and

LIQUEUR TRAYS, FANCY ARTICLES, VASES, MOONS, and
Moderator Chimneys, &c. &c.

For Positive Unreserved Sale of
* * To commence punctually at 10 o'clock.

Tending purchases are particularly invited to this very
important and extensive collection of Porcelain and
brass Glassware, having been imported according to
order, it will be found on inspection to be one of the
best assortments of glass ever imported to Sydney.
Every lot will be bona fide sold to the highest bidder.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY

DAY and WEDNESDAY next, 31st Jany and 1st
 Febry, 1860, to commence punctually at 10 o'clock,
 67 packages of Foris' cut glassware, just
 landed in this city.
 Wines, claret, tumblers,
 Goblets, soda-water tumblers, liqueurs
 Dishes, cream bowls, sugar bowls
 Crystal glasses, tall and squat champagnes
 Custards, jellies, hams, finger basins
 Cereals and tumblers, butter platters
 Quart and pint decanters
 Claret ditto ditto
 Centre- and stand-
 Pails, knife rests, wine coolers
 Covered French plates

Croet frames, 3 and 4 holes
Octagon cruet
Lemon bowls, S.S. wine
Ditto ditto claret
Round ditto wine
Sweetmeats, water jug, and goblets
Goblet champagne
Kitch cut quart jugs, &c., &c., &c.

DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
Round phials, nipple shells
Nursery bottles, smelling salt bottles
Eye bath glasses, breast pipes, leech tubes
Barrow and wide-mouth glass bottles
Mercury and petroleum, saving glass

Funnels, test and connecting tubes
Preparation jars on foot
Electric machines, with cylinders
Fragments show cases
Graduated measures, &c. &c. &c.
SUNDRIES
Liquor trays, complete with bottles and glass, ruby and gold
Vases, red glass, alabaster, enamelled, and gilt
Vases, with covers, ruby and gilt
Ditto, chrysothems, enamelled and gilt, dolphin handle
Ditto, ruby engraved vase, vine in relief, &c.
Ditto, alabaster, enamel and gilt
Ditto, ruby cut, and engraved views, and sporting subjects

Ditto, pink enamelled
 Ditto, turquoise, silvered
 Pink dishes, silverware, cut and gilt straps, green dolphins
 Gilt, ruby, enamelled and gilt
 Goblets, cut and engraved views
 Ditto, amber and ruby
 Cardholders, pink enamelled
 Butter-covers, blue, cut, and gilt stripes
 Tazza, enamelled, in rose and gilt
 Pates and toilettes, ruby, richly cut, and enamelled
 Jewel boxes, baskets, cream jugs, &c.
 Gas masks, obscured and cut
 Bander-for moons, obscured and cut
 Ditto, plain obscured

Superior Household Furniture.
Important to Parties Furnishing, Buyers of Furniture,
Admirers of the Fine Arts, and others.
Comprising
Painting and Drawing Furniture, in suites of Damask and
Morocco
Bed, Dressing, and Inlaid Tables
and some Chimney Glass, large size
wardrobe, Chests of Drawers

on Glasses, Window Curtains
 on, Bedsteads, Lard Candles, and
 on, Stoves, and Table, Toilet Glasses
 Kitchen Requisites, &c., &c.; also,
 A Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings, by First
 Artists.
 Without Reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions
 from E. Appa Smith, Esq., to sell, on the pre-
 mises, Lower Port Street (next door to Mrs. Rob-
 ertson's), on THURSDAY, February 2nd, 1860, as 11
 o'clock precise,
 The whole of that gentleman's valuable household furni-
 ture and effects; also,

An excellent collection of oil paintings, from Almas Tower.
Further particulars will be duly advertised.
Catalogues will be ready on MONDAY next, at the office of the auctioneer.
Intending purchasers may view the furniture two days prior to the sale.
Terms, cash.

this execution he previously satisfied), a quantity of the
ware, household furniture, &c.

of property as is believed, although I think erroneously, to have taken place through the influx

of property as is believed, although I think erroneously, to have taken place through the influx

of property has been believed, although I think erroneously, to have taken place in the influx of American gold in the 16th and 17th centuries, and some theorists continue still to be under this apprehension. According to such reasons all that we know or are told as to the part, or thereabouts, of their previous value, and doubtless the debt incurred, were to be liquidated at the rate of 5s. 7d. in the pound. Since no depreciation of the price of silver and silver has followed the enormous and sudden influx from America, it may be inferred to have resulted from the influx of American gold in the 16th and 17th centuries, how, it may be asked, is this unlooked-for result to be accounted for? It is not unlikely that the influx of silver has simply acted as a stimulant to industry, creating it was a new market, and being themselves absorbed in representing the new commodities to which they have given rise. This affords the only explanation of which the subject seems to me to be capable, and is corroborated by the opinion of two very eminent men, David Hume and the late Mr. Huskisson. Mr. Hume's opinion, expressed in his *History of England*, Mr. Huskisson's in every kind of instance in which money begins to pour in in greater abundance than formerly everything takes a new face; labour and industry gain life, the people become more enterprising, the manufacturer more skilful, and even the peasant becomes more skilful with greater alacrity and attention." We have the opinion of Mr. Huskisson on the authority of Mr. Jacob in the preface to his *Historical Enquiry into the Cause of the Rise and Fall of the Price of Metals*. "It will readily be believed," says Mr. Jacob, "that his [Mr. Huskisson's] penetrating mind and assiduous habits would lead him to accurate views of the industry of the world produced metals on the industry of mankind. He said that, if the influx of silver into the mines might act as a stimulus to excite industry, invention, and energy, while a decline in their produce might have a contrary tendency." Mr. Jacob's remarks upon the discovery of the California gold twenty years before the discovery of the Californian, and twenty before that of the Australian mines. It is only very lately that I have seen these corroborations of my own view, which I myself entertained, and even published shortly after the first influx of the Californian mine, when I found that a sudden influx of 80 or 90 millions of gold appeared not to have produced any effect whatever on prices. The stimulus to industry and enterprise, which I saw everywhere afterwards has been felt far our wide, and I will here give a few examples. Our own exports of home produce and manufactures, quoting round numbers, were in 1852, £52,000,000, while in 1857 they reached £122,000,000. Some of the most important share of this vast increase to the freedom of commerce established in 1842 and 1846, but figures do not warrant such an inference; for, from 1842 and 1846 up to 1852, the average annual export of the first great augmentation was in 1849, the year followed by 1850, which the Californian mines became productive, when the value of our exports exceeded £55,500,000. The greatest effect of the new gold has, of course, been most strikingly exhibited in the case of the producing countries. California, before the gold discovery, had a small and rude population of Indians and half-breeds, with a few scattered Anglo-Americans, who, in 1847, soon after the discovery it had 50,000 inhabitants, a month after this number, according to law, a sovereign state of the Union. It has now, or in ten years time, a population sufficient to make eight sovereign States. The colony of Victoria, which in 1840, before the Italian gold, and its population in 1852, two years after the gold discovery, was 300,000; this year it amounts to half-a-million. In 1847 our imports of American goods were £2,000,000, and our exports of 47,000,000 lbs., and in 1857, without any change in quality, they were 50,000,000 lbs. Before the gold discoveries the carcasses of the sheep was almost entirely used for flesh, and frequently melted down for its tallow. It is now sold in the colonies, Sydney or Victoria, from 20s. to 25s. Our exports to all our Australian colonies in 1849, two years before the discovery of gold, amounted to £1,000,000, and in 1857, after the discovery, they had reached £11,000,000. The total population of all our Australian colonies before the gold discoveries was about 400,000, and now it borders on a million. The discovery of the gold-fields early reached China; and at present between the East and Australia, there are thought to be not fewer than 100,000 of this people, the first recorded example of their migrating to seek distant lands. There is, indeed, no country in the world where so many thousands of that has not felt the stimulus of the new gold. I may take for an example the countries lying east of the Cape of Good Hope—India, China, and the Kingdoms of Siam, Cochin-China, Annam, or in their neighbourhood. In round numbers, the population of them to the value of £12,500,000 in 1854. In 1857, the value had risen to £15,500,000. Our imports from them in 1854 were about £23,000,000 in value, and our exports worth £10,000,000. The increase of ten millions and a half in four short years. I cannot in this case go further back than three years, for the public returns of America since the discovery of gold. It will be observed that the imports from these countries greatly exceed the exports to them; in 1857, for example, by the great sum of £18,000,000. The difference has been remitted in bullion, and the country has added to its wealth. If the same sent to the East for some years back, and which, sent for the most part by one channel—the overland route,—is the most striking to the public. India, a popular name for the whole of the continent, requires a normal demand for the precious metal, even called "a sink" of them from the days of Pliny; but for giving it this ugly name there is plainly no foundation. Of all the countries included under the general term of India, and which have no other supply of its own of both gold and silver; most of the rest very little, and the country of the Hindoos, the chief rank, none at all. China, like every European country, produces neither gold nor silver, and imported gold and silver, but India proper has, from necessity, been always an importer of them. It is, therefore, no more a sink of them than England, which has no gold of its own, and not silver enough to satisfy her wants, and which has been supplied year by year by the Duke of Buccleugh or the Marquis of Westminster. India might just as well be called a sink of sugar, of coffee, of opium, of diamonds, or of anything else, for she has no means of its own production, and it is a large commerce, without producing a single ounce of any of them. We ourselves might just as well be called a sink of tea, of coffee, of sugar, of opium, of diamonds, or of anything else, for we have no means of its own production, and it is a large commerce, without producing a single ounce of any of them. We ourselves might just as well be called a sink of tea, of coffee, of sugar, of opium, of diamonds, or of anything else, for we have no means of its own production, and it is a large commerce, without producing a single ounce of any of them.

CRICKETER.

Sir, Will you allow me to offer suggestion to the Melbourne Committee to allow the colony at Melbourne. They know, as well as I do, the absolute necessity of a steady eye and a sure arm. Let them, therefore, beware of the assiduous attention of friends, whose politeness might lead to unpleasant results. Quiet, healthy habits will greatly conduce to their chances of success. Let these be strictly observed, for then, if beaten, no fault will be fairly attributable to the eleven. A Sir, your obedient servant.

Sydney, 25th January.

for Justice, 473,280 for Foreign Affairs, \$552,885 for

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